THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month.....\$.70 Daily only, three months ... bunday only, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cts WEEKLY. Per Year.....\$1.00

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

All communications intended for publication in One paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines. NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt Every Republican now knows why Penn-

sylvania is called the Keystone State. It looks as if the Democrats would be compelled to resort to a draft in Indiana to get candidates.

Between Speaker Crisp, Bland and other State supremacy and ex-confederate statesmen in the House, that body is being put

in a most ridiculous attitude. When the Republicans come into power in Indiana, powder will be furnished to the German Veterans to fire a Washington sa-

The veteran General Sickles has not been so badgered by confederates as he was the House yesterday since the wheat-field episode at Gettysburg, where he lost a leg.

lute as well as to the militia battery.

The fact that an association in an Ohio city really purchased rifles to resist an expected attack last Labor day by Catholics proves that there is a deal of dense ignorance in the land of Washington.

It was not necessary for Daniel Wolsey Voorhees as cuckoo-in-chief to assert that the President has had nothing to do with the tariff tinkering, as the people have his message and have more reliable informa-

The fact that the leaders of organized labor in Boston took the earliest opportunity to protest against the mob led against the Statehouse by Social-Anarchists goes to prove that intelligent workingmen are

not Anarchists. After contemplating the 175,000 Republican majority in its State, the Philadelphia Record is moved to remark that "the Republican party is fighting for life." The general opinion after reading the returns is that it is not likely to die this year.

It cannot be cause for surprise that Senator Harris, President up tem. of the Senate, asked to be excused from reading the farewell address of Washington to that body, as its sentiments are not congenial to a man who yet insists upon the right of States to secede.

Democratic papers did not publish the news from Pennsylvania under seven-story head lines. One exchange of Wednesday has the news in a brief paragraph, headed, "Indications Point to the Election of Grow." It has probably learned by this time that the indications were correct.

The appointment of Justice White has been commended because of his knowledge of the civil or Roman law which prevails in Louisiana. But his circuit will include the States of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, and he knows very little of the system of law that prevails in those States.

It may be remarked in explanation to those who missed the flag on the main staff of the postoffice building yesterday, which has always been displayed on Washington's birthday under Republican rule, that the building is now in charge of the Democratic United States marshal. Washington was not a Democrat.

Fortunate is the city which has as a part of its citizens a large element of German blood. Thrifty, home-loving, they are the most patriotic of people in the best sense of the word. There were no better soldiers in the Union army, and yesterday the veterans of German blood and the citizens bearing German names recalled the birthday of Washington by a procession which it might be difficult for those who call themselves natives to equal in numbers and spirit.

Attorney-general Olney decided that silver certificates are not legal tender money, but simply attest the fact that the United States has on deposit so many silver dollars for the holder when the certificate is presented at a subtreasury. The government receives them for customs, taxes and other dues, Still, they are as good money as bank notes, because the government receives and pays them to its officers and contractors. Some Eastern banks have been disinclined to receive them on deposit. It is said that the opinion will contract the use of silver by certain banks. Nevertheless, silver dollars will pay any note in a bank unless gold is specified on its face.

The annual meeting of the Republican Editors' Association of Indiana was never better attended than that which began its session at the Denison last evening. It is scarcely necessary to add that the men who preach Republican doctrine all the year around were never more in earnest and more confident than last night. Fortunately for the Republican party, its editors in Indiana have no jealousies to distract, no old scores to pay off, while anyone of them could write out the party creed so

much as the men who edit the county Republican papers. The reader of one of these papers every week in the year needs no committee to get him to the polls, much less special effort to make him a Republican. The Journal deems itself fortunate to be able to extend to its much-prized brethren a welcome under such propitious cir-

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

If bold and hard lying will save the Democratic party from responsibility for the bankrupt condition of the treasury and the prostration of business it will be done. The Democratic congressional campaign committee is circulating speeches made by Senators Voorhees and Gorman endeavoring to show that the present condition of things is due wholly to Republican legislation. In his speech Senator Voorhees declared that when Mr. Cleveland went out of office on March 4, 1889, there was a balance of \$185,-000,000 in the treasury, and that when he came back into office in 1893 the treasury was empty. Mr. Gorman made practically the same statement, and even declared that the \$100,000,000 gold reserve was trenched upon by the Harrison administration. Official records show these statements to be untrue. The public debt statement for March 1, 1893, three days before the inauguration of President Cleveland, shows the \$100,000,-000 gold reserve intact. Instead of a bankrupt and empty treasury there was a clear surplus of \$24,000,000 above the gold reserve. There was also an ample supply of working balances for all the departments, including \$23,500,000 of balances in the hands of disbursing officers. Again, the public debt statement of March 1, 1889, three days before General Harrison's inauguration, shows a net cash balance in the treasury of \$48,000,000, instead of \$185,000,000, as Senator Voorhees says.

The fact that the Democratic campaign committee is circulating these speeches extensively shows that they have not lost faith in the efficacy of lying. In the next campaign they will make as desperate an effort to convince the people that the Democratic party is not responsible for the present condition of things as they did in 1892 to convince them that Democratic success would bring better times and greater prosperity to everybody. Their audacity is amazing, but it will not succeed. They will not be able to convince the people that the McKinley law is responsible for the present hard times, when official statistics show that the first year after that law was passed our exports and imports were larger than they had ever before been in the history of the country. The balance of trade that year was \$200,000,000 in our favor, and up to the time of the presidential election the revenues derived from the duties on imports increased regularly from month to month and never began to decrease until after the presidential election. Within forty-eight hours after it was known that Mr. Cleveland was elected on a free-trade platform ships took in sail, importations were stopped or decreased, the plans for new factories were pigeon-holed and employers began to make arrangements for reducing the number of their employes or cutting down wages. At the same time there began a falling off in the revenues of the government, which has continued until it shows a probable deficit of \$88,000,000 at the end of

the present fiscal year. The Democratic party cannot escape the responsibility for the present condition of the treasury and the business of the country. It is as plain as the sun at noonday that this condition is due to the success of the Democratic party on a free-trade platform and to the war it is making on the economic policy under which the country has enjoyed the greatest prosperity it has ever known. Hard lying saved the Democratic party in 1892, but it will not do it in 1894 nor in 1896.

A RESULT OF THE SOCIALISTIC FAD.

Later accounts of the assault of the socalled unemployed upon the Massachusetts Legislature indicate that it was not so serious as at first reported; that the leader quailed before the Governor, who took him in hand, and that the mob slunk away before the disciplined police. Still, the affair is not without its lesson. The leaders are classified as socialistic Anarchists. They are men whose weak minds and wild imaginations have been filled with the socialistic nonsense which two or three literary men and alleged sociologists have advocated as a theory. The unemployed probably consisted largely of those who are not citizens and voters in Massachusetts, because reading and writing are prerequisites for the ballot, and only citizens who have passed the five years in this country required by the laws for full naturalization are voters. Many of those followers were doubtless late arrivals from Europe who imagine that there is no law, and, above all, no police in this country. Among them, doubtless, were some who are really Anarchists. Many of them are probably simply ignorant, and, consequently, accept the wild and lawless utterances of their leaders as truth. As for Boston, there is no city in the world which so promptly and effectively cares for people in need. But there, as here, and in every other city, there are leaders who teach ignorant people who can do but the roughest labor that they have claims upon cities and States for employment and wages. The leaders of the Massachusetts mob demanded that the Legislature take the unoccupied farms and till them to give employment to people who never paid a dollar of taxes, and who, for the most part, are not citizens of Massachusetts and the United States. These leaders are followers of Henry George, and would at once put his heresies of no property in land in operation and follow it with practical socialism. If their socialistic demands are not acceded to they will become Anarchists, and would as soon sack a city as do anything else, provided

This case is commended to the excellent theorists, who, under one disguise or another, are teaching socialism in this country. Would it not be better for them to set themselves to the work of preparing men for the new order of things which will require a higher intelligence and a broader generosity than have yet been attained by clearly and satisfactorily that all the others the most advanced of the race, or will they tained, of all battlefields, earthworks, recould subscribe to it. No men have done so go on to preach a socialism which finds its doubts, forts, fortifications, or structures, in this State. He's one of those long-range to attribute the doubts, forts, fortifications, or structures, in this State. He's one of those long-range trail committee of the Populist party met the most advanced of the race, or will they tained, of all battlefields, earthworks, recould subscribe to it. No men have done so go on to preach a socialism which finds its doubts, forts, fortifications, or structures, in this State. He's one of those long-range at the Linden Hotel, this city, to-day, and works.

they had the courage.

A WISE PROVISION OF THE CONSTI-TUTION.

Mr. Claveland is said to have recently declared in very strong terms his opinion that the framers of the Constitution made a great mistake when they conferred upon the Senate the power to reject executive appointments. Of course he looks at the matter from a personal standpoint. Being naturally autocratic, it galls him to find that he cannot have his way absolutely in the matter of appointments. The fact that he feels and talks this way proves the wisdom of the provision of the Constitution which gives the Senate a revisory power over certain executive appointments. This is one of the "checks and balances" which have been so often referred to, and of which there are so many in the Constitution. They furnish the highest proof of the patriotism and wisdom of its framers.

Probably no body of men ever assembled for a political purpose who were actuated by more patriotic and disinterested motives than those who framed the Constitution. Their sole desire was to formulate a working plan of free government which would stand the test of time and experience, and under which a free people might work out their mission. Among other things they sought to guard against was the danger of too great concentration of power in any one branch of the government. They understood human nature and realized that the time might come when an autocratic or ambitious President might attempt to usurp authority, and perhaps rob the people of their liberty if his powers were not defined and restricted. The provision of the Constitution giving the Senate a check on executive appointments was an outgrowth of this feeling. George Ticknor Curtis, in his "Constitutional History of the United States," says:

All could see that a government extended over a country so large, which was to have the regulation of its commerce, the collection of its great revenues, the care of a vast public domain, the superintendence of intercourse with hordes of savage tribes, the control of relations with all the nations of the world, the administration of peculiar jurisprudence, and the protection of the local constitutions from violence, must have an army and a navy, and great fiscal, administrative and judicial establishments, embracing a very numerous body of public officers. To give the appointment of such a multitude of public servants, invested with such functions, to the unchecked authority of the President would be to create an executive with power not less formidable and real than that of some monarchies, and far greater than that of others. No one desired that a sole power of appointment should be vested in the President alone; it was universally conceded that a revisionary control should be lodged somewhere, and the only question was where it should be placed. That it ought to be in a body independent of the executive, and not in any council of ministers that might be assigned to him, was apparent; and there was no such body excepting the Senate, which united the necessary independence with the other qualities needful for a right exercise of this

This subject is considered in one of the Federalist papers written by Alexander Hamilton. After defending the wisdom of the provision giving to the President the right to nominate to office, he says:

To what purpose, then, require the co-operation of the Senate? I answer, that the necessity of their concurrence would have a powerful, though, in general, a silent operation. It would be an excellent check upon the spirit of favoritism in the President, and would tend greatly to prevent the appointment of unfit characters from State prejudice, from family connection, from personal attachment, or from a view to popularity. In addition to this, it would be an efficacious source of stability in the administration. It will readily be compre-hended that a man who had himself the sole disposition of offices, would be governed much more by private inclinations and interests, than when he was bound to submit the propriety of his choice to the discussion and determination of a different and independent body, and that body an entire branch of the legislature. The possibility of rejection would be a strong motive to care in proposing.

This, published in 1788, shows how careful the statesmen of that day were in considering all the aspects of every feature of the Constitution. Without denying that the Senate may in some cases abuse its power of rejecting executive nominations, it is undoubtedly a wise provision of the Constitution. Of course Mr. Cleveland has never considered the subject from any other than a personal standpoint. He would have the clause of the Constitution which gives the Senate revisory power over executive appointments repealed because it interferes with the exercise of his autocratic will. Perhaps it is just as well that Mr. Cleve land did not make the Constitution.

The Brooklyn Eagle, heretofore a strong Cleveland paper, is very severe in its censure of the appointment of Senator White to the Supreme Bench. "By reason of the disloyal record of the man in the past." it says, "his appointment for this loyal circuit is offensive and outrageous." The Eagle proceeds at much length to analyze and condemn the motives of the appoint-

ment, concluding: While the Senate had no alternative to the confirmation of Mr. White, his appointment will be-and should be-resented and denounced in this State. To-day's view of the Eagle will be to-morrow's view of every Northern man without doughface qualities in him. For the President personally we feel, and toward him personally we would show entire respect. Politically and officially, however, this action brings him and the Eagle to the parting of the ways, and principles, not individuals, alone determine this paper's course in such a situation. Mr. Cleveland can return to the plane of Northern Democratic principles and to the domain of independent action within those principles. Nobody here, however, will follow him away from that plane

or out of that domain. That "ferocious" lion which escaped from its cage in a Chicago museum, the other day, and, according to first accounts, was only saved from eating half a dozen or so of Chicago's best citizens, turns out to have been a flea-bitten, spavined old beast that wouldn't have harmed a kitten. The escape was a part of the programme, and the free advertising it was expected to bring the museum when the story of the capture of the savage animal by the brave keeper was told was going to be worth thousands of dollars. But the panic created in the crowd and the consequent danger of injury to life and limb roused such indignation when the trick was discovered that the advertisement is not worth a cent, and the museum keepers are not likely to let the

lion out again. At the congress of women for improved dress, held in New York a few days ago. one of the sisters spoke in favor of a syrtem of pockets for women, saying that in this one respect they are not the equals of men, who have dozens of pockets. This seems to argue a mistaken view as to the ethics of the subject. It is not the number of pockets that gives a man a sense of superiority, but what he has to put in them.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for the appointment by the President of a commissioner to determine the site, from existing maps or records, or, in the absence of such maps, from the best and most available evidence that can be ob-

tuted authority from the most ignorant and American forces during the war of the revolution. The bill also provides for the marking of all such places with suitable tablets or other commemorative indication. If the bill should pass it would cause, at least in some of the original States, a new discussion of revolutionary history, and probably be the means of reviving and preserving many patriotic memories.

> Oh, here's to that man Grover, turn him down: Oh, here's to that man Grover, turn him

Oh, here's to that man Grover when his present term is over,

Turn him down, turn him down, turn him

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Point of View. Whether the world is growing better Depends on the point of view; The man who's had his wages raised Is certain that it's true.

Utterly Reckless. Watts-Just look at Yabsley walking un-

der a ladder, will you? Potts-Yes, the poor fellow is utterly reckless since his flancee broke off the match. Necessary Preliminary.

"And now, brethren," said the Rev. Mr. Wilgus, as the contribution box started on its rounds, "remember, that while it is well to direct your petitions to the throne of grace, they are much less apt to miscarry if the postage has been liberally prepaid."

Heard in the Hall. "You don't know enough to stay in when it rains," derisively said the cane to the umbrella.

"Look here," retorted the umbrella, "such bluffs from a mere stick like you don't go with me. My motto is put up or shut up, every time.'

THE PENNSYLVANIA AVALANCHE. The shadow just cast before by the Key-

stone State is so very plain as to be unmistakable.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) It is evicent that the wave of returning prosperity has not yet reached the Democratic party in this State.-Philadelphia

Pennsylvania was shut out from the ways means committee hearings made itself heard at the polls.-Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

But while the history of politics in the United States shows that reaction after victory is the rule, such reaction as has been experienced in Pennsylvania is exceptional.—Philadelphia Re.ord (Dem.)

The indications are that Mr. Grow's majority in Pennsylvania may reach 175,000. Perhaps after awhile Congress will understand that the American people want their own interests looked after first by their own Congress.—Louisville Commercial (Ind.) The figures that have gone to Washington will be read with interest both at the White House and at the Capitol. They point the way to a grander victory in November, when at the regular election a much larger vote will be poiled. Philadelphia Inquirer. No good can come to the Democracy from closing its eyes to the fact that, beginning with the November elections, wherever an expression of the people at the polls has been had an indication has been given that

This is the result of three months of a sober second thought. Nine months more of it is likely to reduce the Pennsylvania Democracy to the Cleveland guard that now occupies the federal offices in the State, whose members will continue to call themselves Democrats until their terms ex-

the surface drift is at present against the

party in power.-Louisville Courier-Journal

pire.-Chicago Journal. An "American" commonwealth has spoken at the polls - a manufacturing commonwealth-and has condemned more emphatically than ever before the tariff policy of the Democrats. The other Northern States are waiting impatiently for a chance to fol-low the lead of the Keystone State.—Chica-

go Tribune (Rep.) It is the first expression from Pennsylvania since the Wilson bill iniquity was made public. It is the repudiation of that measure and the party responsible for it by Pennsylvania not only, but by the whole North, for the same issue that will produce a majority in this State exceeding 100,-000-and considerably exceeding it-will sweep the Democratic free traders out of every Northern State.-Philadelphia Press.

These things ought to have great influence toward calling a halt at Washington. They ought to secure a fair revision of the Wilson bill in the Senate and a quick concurrence by the House in the changes. The question is getting to be one of living or starvation. • • The enactment of the bill in its present form will plunge the country into greater distress than that which afflicts the people now. Enough has been heard from the people to give the Democrats in Congress a timely warning.-Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

When doctors disagree we have to pay the bill fust the same.-Yankee Blade. We devote all our lives to getting in shape to live, and then up and die.-Oil City Blizzard. No laboring man named Wilson will think

of calling his child William.-Cincinnati "I am a Democrat," says Boss McKane; and he has the records to prove it .- Kansas City Journal. It is quite evident that the world's fair

buildings were guaranteed to be fire proof. -Washington Post. When a public office holder comes to feel that he is a big gun it is time for him to be fired.-Texas Siftings.

Mr. Cleveland may be "better than his party," but he isn't enough better to be really good.-Detroit Tribune. Excess of grief for the dead is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not .- Xenophon. Few business enterprises just now offer

such inducements as manufacturing 100 cents' value from 52 cents' worth of silver. -Chicago Post. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease says she is a Freemason. It is easy to see who does the lodge act in that household .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not the Same Prosperity. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The manufacturers of this country who

have money in plants do not intend to stay

idle a minute longer than is necessary. If they are required to compete with foreigners they will do it on the best terms possible. There has been no question about the factory wheels starting up again. That is not the same thing as bringing back the prosperity and comfort to the home of the workingmen. The mills that start up are not paying the wages they paid before Democratic times came. The laborer believes that the chief thing which gives value to a manufactured article is the labor. If the cost of production is to be reduced it must be by the reduction of the cost of labor. Free raw material is a silly thing. It simply means that the reduction of wages must begin with those who produce what is called raw material. This likewise reduces the home demand for the manufactured article,

of Europe, against which we must compete. There is nothing for it but to keep wages down to whatever figure is required by foreign competition. Not Sumner's Brand. Daily America (Dem.)

as the producers of raw material are mil-

ness good. In these circumstances free raw

lions and their wages go far to make busi-

material does not balance the lower wages

It seems to be settled that Charles Sumner was the first man to introduce a civilservice reform bill in Congress. Some writers have credited that honor to the account of Representative Jenckes, of Rhods Island. A controversy as to the age of civil-service reform does not excite much

Charles Sumner's style of reform bore much resemblance to that now in use. Bland's Dishonest Seignoirage Bill. Chicago Herald (Dem.) The bill is utterly bad, and its passage even by one house of Congress would work immense injury to the public credit and threaten the country with prolonged pros-tration of commerce and industry, or some-

popular interest, but it is not probable that

Just Like Him. Philadelphia Press.

thing even more deplorable.

It would be just like Grover Claveland

M'KINLEY AT CHICAGO

The Governor Makes Two Washington's Birthday Speeches.

Justice Brewer on the Pinkertons-Lodge, Allison and Stevens at Detreit -Observances in Other Cities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-An audience of 6,000 people greeted Governor McKinley, of Ohio, at the great Auditorium this afternoon, where he delivered an address in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The exercises were under the auspices of the Union League Club. Governor McKinley's address was an eloquent tribute to the virtues of the father of his country. He carefully traced at great length the life of Washington and in closing said that in many things the first President was far beyond his age, and especially in his views as to the value and importance of education to popular government. He perceived that real liberty must rest on the basis of popular education. Washington had the true American spirit of love for our free institutions and for our schools and colleges, and everything he said or did was in encouragement of that spirit. In a letter dated Jan. 28, 1795, he said:

"It has always been a source of serious reflection and sincere regret to me that youths of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many under these circumstances who escape the dangers of contracting principles unfavorable to republican government, yet we ought to deprecate the hazard attending the ardent and susceptible mind from being too strongly and too early prepos-sessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating our own."
"Now," said Governor McKinley, "I fear

that the hazard Washington deprecated ninety-nine years ago still exists, and even

now there are those of our countrymen, who, failing to appreciate our own, are too strongly prepossessed in favor of other political systems, and have not escaped the dangers of 'contracting principles unfavorable to republican government." The great banquet hall of the Union League Club was filled to-night at the annual gathering of the club members on the evening of Washington's birthday. The hall was tastefully hung with the national colors, and a profusion of bunting was gracefully draped around the pictures of Washngton and other revolutionary heroes. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, who had delivered the oration upon Washington at the Auditorium during the afternoon, was the honored guest of the evening, and his remarks after the cigars were lighted were received with great applause. Nothing in any of the speeches was given a political tinge; the night was given over to eulogies of Washington as a man and praise of his achieve-ments as a soldier and a statesman. Beside the speech of Governor Mckinley, who was let off easily because of his afternoon ef-fort, Bishop C. H. Fowler, of Minneapolis, spoke on "Washington as a Providential Man;" Representative W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, on "Justice, the Pillar of Good Government;" John S. Wise, ex-Congressman from Virginia, on "Washington, the Mightiest Name on Earth," and Luther Laffin Mills, of Chicago, on "Washington's Farewell Address." Numerous other speeches were made by guests and members of the

In Justice Brewer's speech the jurist took occasion to make a few remarks on the Pinkertons. He said in speaking of prob-lems that menace the Nation: "The inevitable result of any combination outside f the law to compel conduct not required by the law is that force is met by force. And in order that force may be met by equal force that awful blunder of our civilization, the Pinkertons, has become a frequent fact. I know it is said in excuse that this is simply placing a force outside the law against a movement also outside the law, but none the less it is an appalling fact. Equally unfortunate is the frequent appeal by the State to the military arm of the Nation, the call by one government for the aid of the army of another to preserve its

Michigan Republicans. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.-Michigan Republican leaders were in their glory tonight. They had been arriving for two days past to attend the ninth annual banquet of the Michigan Club, which was a greater success than even its notable predecessors. The banquet was held in the Auditorium. Covers were laid for 1,060, and every seat was occupied. Senator Lodge was the first speaker. He upheld the protective policy and attributed the financial depression and business troubles of the country to alleged vi-cious tariff legislation of the Democrats, attacked the provisions of the Wilson bill. and held that the future welfare of the country lay in the hands of the Republican

Ex-Minister J. L. Stevens was greeted with great applause, and was listened to intently. His speech was devoted to the Hawaiian question. The other speakers were Gen. S. S. Woodford, Senator Allison and Representative Dolliver.

At New York and Brooklyn. NEW YORK, Feb. 22. - Washington's birthday was celebrated here to-day by many of the time-honored customs. Business houses were generally closed. At sunrise the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze at the Battery by Christopher R. Forbes, great-grandson of John Van Arsdel, of revolutionary renown. A bust of Washington was unveiled at the general postoffice in the presence of cuerks. Wall street was deserted to-day and all the public buildings were closed. In Brooklyn the national, State and city buildings. This was in striking contrast to the custom in former years, when foreign flags were also profusely unfurled. At

2,500, celebrated the day by a parade. Historic Spot Marked by a Tablet. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22 .- The leading feature of the day's celebration in Baltimore was the unveiling of the beautiful bronze tablet marking the site of old Congress Hall, Baltimore and Sharp streets. The tablet was erected by citizens of this city through the efforts of the Maryland Soclety. Sons of the American Revolution, to commemorate the spot where the Continental Congress met in Baltimore on Dec. 20, 1776. The unveiling was preceded by a parade, in which a large number of military and civic organizations participated.

sunrise a salute of one hundred guns was

fired by Grand Army veterans at Fort

Greene. The Brooklyn firemen, numbering

Washington's Masonie Apron. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.-J. T. Smith, a farmer, who lives near White Church, Kan., has a Washington relic which he highly prizes and exhibits on rare occasions. It is a Masonic apron of satin, trimmed in gold, which Washington wore at Masonic lodge meetings. Mr. Smith is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 96, A. F. and A. M., and the apron has been handed down from father to son for one hundred years. It came into the possession of an ancestor who was a neighbor to the father of his country.

New York's Daughters. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-The Daughters of the Revolution celebrated Washington's birthday by a banquet at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Stone, president of the society in this city. Patriotic songs were

sung and speeches made by those present. Generally Observed. Dispatches from the leading cities and towns indicate that Washington's birthday was generally observed by a suspension of business and by meetings of patriotic or-

A MEXICAN HEAL-ALL.

Root That Cures Typhus, Smallpox and Possibly Yellow Fever.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22.-Gen Aureliano Reviers, who discovered the famous jicama root for the cure of typhus, and has been distributing it gratuitously to the poor, has made the further discovery that the same root will cure smallpox. The discovery was made accidentally, the preparation having been given to a patient who, from the symptoms at the early stages of the disease, it was supposed had typhus, but it proved to be smallpox. The root worked like a charm, however, in rapidly curing the man. General Reviers believes now that it will cure yellow fever, and has sent a package of it to Vera Cruz for trial there by the physicians at the next appearance of an epidemic.

Meeting of Populists.

went immediately into executive session, with a full attendance. About the same time the Reform Press Association was called to order by President McClelland, of Topeka, but, without the transaction of any business, a motion was carried to meet with the national central committee, which motion was immediately put into effect. Speech-making and appointment of

A PORTRAIT UNVEILED

committees occupied the day.

Picture of Mrs. Harrison Displayed at Washington.

Tributes to Her Life iro n Daughters of the American Revolution-Reports of Officers of the Society.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its third continental congress at the Church of Our Father in this city to-day. The congress is to last for three days, and will be presided over by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, president-general of the society. The national flag and the national shield had been used with excellent effect in the decorations of the galleries and the platform from which the address were made was banked with paints and other plants. The picture of Mrs. Harrison, who was a former member of the society, was on the platform covered with

an American flag. Mrs. Stevenson, in a formal address of welcome, reviewed the patriotic work of the men of the revolution. To the Daughters of the American Revolution the greatest interest, Mrs. Stevenson said, centered about the woman's congress held during the world's fair. The increase and progress of the society, she said, had been most encouraging, the membership roll of 5,634 showing an increase during the year of 1,885 from over forty States and Territories, with a few in Europe and Canada. Mrs. James S. Peck, of Wisconsin, replied to the address of welcome. She expressed the hope that a broad sympathy, quick intelligence, wise methods and harmony might characterize the proceedings of the con-

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the vice president in charge of organization, reported that there are now twenty-six State regents, thirty honorary State regents and ninety-two organized chapters, showing a large increase over last year. The last chapter was completed yesterday, when the Caroline Scott Harrison chapter was instituted at Indianapolis. The report of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, the corresponding secretary-general, urged upon the society the great need of an historical library, where records and valuable books of the society could be kept, and asked for personal donations thereto. Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, donated to the library several historical works, and expressed the hope that the ex-ample of the Empire State would be followed by other States.

The registrar's report, read by Mrs. Lucy Wright Smith, said: "In view of the questions at issue in the present congress it may be of interest to the members to learn that of 1,963 applications for membership approved during the year, with the exception of fifty-five, the claims are all based on lineal descent.' The reports of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, the corresponding secretary-general, contained a statement that apparently caused some surprise to the patriotic women pres-

ent. She said that during the year several hundred of the rosettes of the society had been ordered. Unfortunately, the manufac-turers of this country had been unable to make these rosettes, and it had been neces-sary to send to France for them. The result is that the members of the society. which stands for all that is patriotic, are wearing rosettes made in a European country. Mrs. Clarke said that if this was unavoidable, as it seemed to be, her sister members might feel some satisfaction in that their custom had been given to a sister republic, which had stood by us in the day of trial and need.

The difference between the two factions of the society, the lineals and the collaterals, will come up for settlement during the session of the convention. The society is now open to all "acceptable" descendants from men who rendered loyal aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as a soldier or sailor, or as a civil from the mother of such a patriot. Those in favor of limiting the membership only to lineal descendants have submitted an amendment to the constitution, eliminating the words "or from the mother of such a patriot." This is likely to give rise to a ively discussion when it comes up for consideration.

The unveiling of the portrait of Mra. Harrison, which is to be placed by the Daughters of the Revolution in the executive mansion, took place to-night in the presence of a large audience in the Church of Our Father. The church was elaborately decorated with flags and patriotic emblems, and a large chorus rendered the national hymn of the organization. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, presided. The programme opened with brief remarks by the president-general, Mrs. Stevenson, who spoke touchingly of the life and character of Mrs. Harrison inspiration great assistance she had given to the Daughters of the Revolution from the very formation of the organization. Then followed the report of the treasurer of the portrait fund. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Mrs. Walworth announced that the portrait was wholly a free will offering, no part of the money which purchased it having been raised by any fair or entertainment other than voluntary contribution. The portrait was unveiled by Mrs. John Risley Putnam, chairman of the national committee, while

The Ohio Society. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.-The Ohio Society of Sons of the Revolution celebrated Washington's birthday by a dinner at the Queen City Club this afternoon. Jephtha Garrard acted as toastmaster. The Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes made the leading address. The society proposes to entertain the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution on the anniversary of the battle of

the audience rose and with the chorus sang

the "Star-spangled Benner," thus conclud-

saying that she would receive the delegates

A letter was read from Mrs. Cleveland

ing the exercises

Lexington.

THE ITHACA OUTRAGE.

Coroner's Inquest in the Case of Mrs. Jackson-Cornell Students Examined.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.-The coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Henrietta Jackson, who died from the effects of chlorine gas at the Cornell freshman banquet on Tuesday night, was begun to-day. The first witnesses sworn were the physicians who performed the autopsy on the body of the dead woman. Death, they said, resulted from cause not apparent from a post mortem examination. The heart and lungs were found to be in a strong, healthy condition and there was no evidence of any organic

weakness. From none of the witnesses could it be learned how entrance was gained to the room below the kitchen. The only door to the room was found locked from the inside, and as the windows showed no signs of anyone having entered by them the jury could not understand how the perpetrators of the outrage succeeded in getting into the room. G. L. Dingens and a student named Taylor were the only witnesses who failed to appear. Those who testified disciaimed all knowledge of the affair, most of them proving that they had not left their rooms on the evening in question. It was rumored that Dingens and Taylor had left town. but, although they have not been seen since this morning, there is no proof that they are not in Ithaca. From none of the druggists could it be learned where sulphuric acid and potassium permanganate, used in the preparation of the chlorine gas, had been purchased. Neither could it be learned where the drills and augers used in boring the holes in the ceiling through which to pass the rubber hose had been procured. Several witnesses remembered making sales of articles of the above description, but could not recall to whom they were made. Thomas McNeil, of Pittsburg, who was reported to have died from the effects of the gas, testified as to what occurred before he lost consciousness, but nothing new was learned, and, after several more witnesses had given unimportant testithe inquest was adjourned to

Accounting for the Waterloo. Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Although the Democrats have the means and munitions of war, the possession executive power in both the State and federal governments, and the prestige of victory, they have simply laid down and let everything go. They have squabbled among themselves and attempted to meet